

5
871
563
certain amount of overlapping of the figures in Tables 1 and 2.
During the war years there was an expansion of schools in Sinkiang. By 1946 the number was as follows:

Table 3

Schools in Sinkiang in 1946 *

- 5
87
563
1. Schools under the Provincial Bureau of Education
 - a. Higher Education: 2 (the Sinkiang College and the Sinkiang Women's College, both at Urumchi)
 - b. Middle Grade Schools:
 - (1) Middle Schools
 - Senior Grade: 4 (at Urumchi)
 - Junior Grade: 4 (2 at Ining, one at Kashgar, one at Chuguchak)
 - (2) Normal Schools
 - Senior Grade: 2 (at Urumchi)
 - Junior Grade: 5 (2 at Ining, one at Kashgar, one at Chuguchak, one at Aksu)
 - c. Vocational Schools
 - Senior Grade: 2 (one at Ining, one at Chuguchak)
 - Primary School Level: 4 (Urumchi, Kashgar, Khotan, Aksu)
 - d. Public Schools, primary level: 580
 2. Schools under the Cultural Associations:
 - a. Primary Schools: 1,883.

*(Ministry of Information, "Education in the Border Regions," 1948.)

N
*563
873
558
*175
871
N
(669)
Government sponsored education of Mongols and Tibetans was already initiated in 1910, when the comptroller-general of Chinghai founded the Chinghai Mongolian Academy at Hsi-ning. This school was conceived for service to the Mongol Banners exclusively.

A somewhat peculiar situation existed in Chinghai after the revolution of 1911. Chinghai in this period was ruled by Moslem generals, who pursued a rather fair policy toward ethnic groups. The activities of one of these Moslem generals, Ma-Ch'i, should be stressed. The goal he set for himself was the introduction of at least one primary school in every community of Chinghai, regardless of the ethnic composition of the particular community. His activities were marked by his insistence that all children should learn Chinese in addition to their own language. Besides, he developed and enlarged the training of the ahung (teacher or lowest priestly rank). His first act upon becoming vice-governor of the province was the establishment of